

FEBRUARY, 1870.

\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

THE
AMERICAN FARMER:

A
MONTHLY MAGAZINE

OF
Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural

AND
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

PUBLISHED BY
FRANK LEWIS,
No. 4 SOUTH STREET, NEAR BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md.

PRINTED BY JAMES YOUNG, 114 BALTIMORE ST.

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Of the Highest Quality!
For Sale at Low Rates For Cash.

Eumelan, Assawampsett, Walter, Martha, Salem, Delaware, Iona, Israella, and all first class varieties. For \$6 I will send one vine each of the kinds above named.—For \$12 I will send two vines each of the kinds above named and one pound of Early King Potato, the best potato in the world.

EARLY KING POTATO.

\$1 per pound, five pounds for \$4. For earliness and quality this potato stands ahead. Very productive, never rots, and it is, laying aside all humbugs, the best potato for everybody to raise.

WESTCHESTER BLACK CAP RASPBERRY PLANTS at low rates.

My motto is "Not to be undersold."
Send me your orders for \$6 or \$12 worth of Vines and Plants, and they shall receive prompt attention. Customers liberally dealt with. Prices by the 100 or 1000 on application. Send for Circulars and address
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Farmers Improve Your Seed.
"The Best is the Cheapest."

RAMSDALL NORWAY OATS,

BY MAIL, POST-PAID.

Four quarts \$1.25, half bushel \$4, one bushel \$7.
One bushel, by Express, \$4; ten or more \$3.50 per bushel.

My seed was obtained from D. W. Ramsdall, Vt., in the spring of 1868, and warrant it the genuine. Also, White Swedish Surprise, Excelsior and New Brunswick. Circulars and Price Lists sent free.

Address S. B. FANNING,
feb 21 Jamesport, Long Island, N. Y.

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Beans, (over 20 varieties,) Peas, Sweet Corn, and other GARDEN SEED at lower rates than usually offered.

Note these prices—Extra Early Dan O'Rourke Peas, \$4 per bushel; Champion of England ("equal to English Seed,") \$6; Early Mohawk and Early Valentine Beans, \$5 (20 cents per quart); Ramsdall Norway Oats, 1 bushel \$3; 3 1/2 bushels \$8.75; 30 bushels \$65; Surprise Oats at same price; Early Rose Potatoes, 1 bushel \$1.50; 1 barrel \$3.50; Also fine Gladiolus from 10 cts to \$3 each. \$5 per 100. Tuberoses, extra quality, 15 cts. each. Send for our Catalogue and save one-third in seed, bulbs, &c.

Address, WARDWELL & CO.,
feb. West Dresden,
Yates county, New York.

Premium Chester White Pigs, Southdown SHEEP, Brahama and Game FOWLS, Pure White Holland and Bronze Turkeys, Early Rose, Harrison, Garnet Chili, Neshannock and Irish Cup Potatoes, For prices address JAMES HUGHES, Gum Tree, feb 11 Chester County, Pa.

THE PLANT DRILL.

FOR GARDEN-SEED OR GUANO THE BEST.

The most simple, compact, largest, easiest regulated, lightest and lightest running, cheapest! No gearing, no slides! Sows always evenly, and in open sight all ordinary seeds; also, Salsify, Broom-Corn, Osage Orange, Nursery Seeds, &c. Also, spreads Fertilizers in the row at any rate per acre, without loss from winds. No. 1, 5 lbs. Seed, \$12; No. 2, 12 q'ts Seed, or 25 lbs. Guano, \$20.
feb 11 SAM'L L. ALLEN, Cinnaminson, N. J.

Advertise South.

The attention of dealers in Agricultural Implements, Mill and other Machinery, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c., is called to THE WILSON PLAIN DEALER, as an excellent medium to reach trade of the finest Agricultural section of North Carolina. Try it.

Address, PLAIN DEALER, Wilson, N. C.
feb 11

\$732 IN 31 DAYS

Made by one Agent, selling SILVER'S PATENT ELASTIC Broom. Over 50,000 now in use. Recommended by Hon. Horace Greeley and American Agriculturist. One county reserved for each Agent. C. A. CLEGG & Co., feb 11 38 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Early Rose Potato.

By the single barrel, or in large quantities, warranted genuine. For sale at lowest market rates by
feb 21 OTTO & ACHILLIS, Westchester, Pa.

RAMSDALL NORWAY OATS.

(Seed from Jones & Clark)—clean and heavy. Price \$5 per bushel, \$1.50 per peck, delivered in Baltimore. Early Seed Potatoes, \$2 per bushel.
feb 11 D. B. HIGGINS, Wilmington, Delaware.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements and Machinery,

141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE,

Keep constantly on hand a good stock of the most useful Implements and Machinery of every description. They continue to keep on hand the following valuable Machinery:

WESTINGHOUSE THRESHERS and CLEANERS,

Pelton's Horse Powers of the best make,

Bickford & Huffman's GRAIN & GUANO DRILLS,

THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY,

Novelty Horse Rakes on Wheels, very good,

The well known VAN WICKLE WHEAT FANS,

Also, MONTGOMERY'S ROCKAWAY FANS,

HARROWS, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, &c., &c.

Fresh and Genuine FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS.

FERTILIZERS, GUANOS, BONE DUST.

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THOMAS NORRIS & SON,

141 Pratt street, Baltimore.

july-1f

"The Best is the Cheapest"

THE PREMIUM SANFORD CORN

Has been thoroughly tested the past season in nearly every State and fully confirms all that has been said in its favor—as being the earliest and most productive field corn.

In many instances it has ripened from two to three weeks in advance of other varieties, and with an equal chance has produced double the quantity per acre. Testimonials from reliable farmers in nearly every State endorse it as being the best.

Descriptive Circulars sent free—
One quart by mail, post paid, 75 cts; One peck by express \$2; One bushel \$5. Address
feb 21 S. B. FANNING,
James-Port, Long Island, N. Y.

Gregory's Seed Catalogue.

My ANNUAL CATALOGUE, containing a list of many novelties, besides all the standard vegetables of the garden, (over 100 of which are of my own growing,) with a choice selection of Flower Seed, will be forwarded gratis to all. I warrant my seed shall prove as represented. I warrant it shall reach each purchaser. I warrant all moneys forwarded shall reach me. Send for a Catalogue.
feb 31 JAMES J. H. GREGORY, MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

A GREAT CHANCE! Agents Wanted!
\$1000 per year sure made by agents, male or female, selling our world-renowned Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines. Cheapest and best clothes lines in the world; only 3 cts. per foot, and will last a hundred years. Address the Hudson River Wire Co., 75 Wm. St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. feb 11

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KNITTING MACHINE

FOR FAMILY USE—simple, cheap, reliable. KNITS EVERYTHING, AGENTS WANTED. Circular and sample stocking FREE. Address HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., Bath, Me., or 176 Broadway, New York.
feb 31

BEAUTIFUL FLOWER SEEDS.

Send for our ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FLOWER SEEDS for 1870.
feb 31 J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John St., New York.

300 Barrels of EARLY ROSE POTATOES For Sale.

All must be sold before the middle of March. Price—large size \$4, second size \$3 per barrel.

CHARLES COLLINS,
feb 21 Moorestown, N. J.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF \$30 PER WEEK and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions.

Address, M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.
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Best Table Potato ("Excelsior")

Quality and productiveness excels Early Rose without the excessive growth of tubers. It took the first premium at the St. Louis Fair, also at the New Hampshire Farmers' Convention, Dec. 30, 1869.

See Circular.
J. N. RIDDLE, Manchester, N. H.,
feb 31 Grower Northern Seed Potatoes.

Notice to Purchasers
OF
WATCHES, FIRST CLASS
CLOCKS.
Silver & Plated Ware, Table Cutlery,
GOLD EAR RINGS, BRESTPINS,
Gold Chains, Lockets,
And every kind of New EUROPEAN GOODS.
With an Agent residing in Paris, I can, at my Store, CORNER OF WATER AND CALVERT STREETS, supply Dealers at all times with new patterns; and where all kinds of Watches and Jewelry will be repaired.
GABRIEL D. CLARK,
Cor. Water and Calvert streets,
BALTIMORE, Md.
may-1y

Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, Herb, Tree, Shrub and Evergreen Seeds, with directions for culture prepaid by mail. The most complete and judicious assortment in the country. Agents wanted.

25 Sorts of either for \$1.00; prepaid by mail. Also Small Fruits, Plants, Bulbs, all the new Potatoes, &c., prepaid by mail. 4 lbs. Early Rose Potato, prepaid, for \$1.00. Conover's Colossal Asparagus, \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000, prepaid. New hardy fragrant everblooming Japan Honeysuckle, 50 cts. each, prepaid. True Cape Cod Cranberry, for upland or lowland culture, \$1.00 per 100, prepaid, with directions. Priced Catalogue to any address, gratis; also trade list. Seeds on Commission. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842.
jan 61

AMERICAN FARMER

Established 1819,
BY
JOHN S. SKINNER,
BALTIMORE, MD.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, RURAL AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI DONA NOBINT
AGRICOLAS." VIRGIL.

SEVENTH SERIES.

FEBRUARY, 1870.

VOL. I.—No. 2.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

N. B. WORTHINGTON. *Agricultural Editor.*
FRANK LEWIS. *Publisher.*

No. 4 SOUTH STREET, Baltimore, Md.

\$1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION IN
THE UNITED STATES.

NOTICES.

Agents wanted in all sections of the country to canvass for the *American Farmer*. A liberal discount will be allowed.

Parties who wish to purchase any description of articles, at lowest prices and from reliable parties, would do well to avail themselves of our Business Agency, which does not charge subscribers any commission for purchasing.

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Baltimore Markets, Jan. 22, 1869.

COFFEE.—Rio, 14½a18½ cts., gold, according to quality; Laguayra 16a18½ cts., and Java 22a23½ cts., gold.
COTTON.—We quote prices as follows, viz:

Grades.	Upland.	Gulf.
Ordinary	23 a—	00
Good do.	23½ a—	00
Low Middling	24 a—	00
Middling	24½ a—	00

FERTILIZERS.—Peruvian Guano, \$35a—; California, \$70; Rodunda Island, \$30; Patapasco Company's, \$60; Reese & Co's Soluble Pacific Guano, \$60; Navassa Guano, \$30; Chesapeake Guano, \$60; Flour of Bone, \$60; G. Ober's (Kettlewells) AA Manipulated, \$70; A do. \$60; Ammoniated Alkaline Phosphate, \$55; Alkaline Phos. \$45; Baltimore City Company's Fertilizer, \$45; do., Flour of Bone, \$60; do., Ground Bone, \$45; do., Poudrette, \$25; Baugh's Raw-bone Phosphate, \$56; Baugh's Chicago Bone Fertilizer, \$48; Baugh's Chicago Blood Manure, \$48; Maryland Powder of Bone, \$48; Rhodes' Super-Phosphate, \$50; Rhodes' Orchilla Guano, \$30; Lister's Bone Super-Phosphate \$55; Berger & Buta's Super-Phosphate of Lime, \$56; Andrew Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, \$60; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$56; Zell's Super-Phosphate of Lime, \$60—all per ton of 2,000 lbs.; Ruth's Challenge Soluble Phosphate, \$60; Whann's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$56. Pure Ground Plaster, \$14.75 per ton, or \$2.25 per bbl. Shell Lime slaked, 6c., unslaked, 10c. per bushel, at kilns.

Flour.—Howard Street Super, \$4.75a5.00; High Grades, \$5.75a6.00; Family, \$4.25a7.00; City Mills Super, \$5.00a6.00; Baltimore Family, \$3.75.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.—Rye Flour, \$5.00a6.00; Corn Meal, \$4.75.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Good to prime Red, \$1.30a1.35; White, \$1.35a1.40.

Rye.—\$1.00a1.05 per bushel.

Grass.—Heavy to light—ranging as to character from 55a65c. per bushel.

Corn.—White, \$1.00a1.02; Yellow, \$0.89a0.98 per bushel.

HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy \$22a23, and Rye Straw \$22 a— per ton.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon.—Shoulders, 12a12½ cts.; Sides, 15a16 cts.; Hams, 15a16 cts. per lb.

SALT.—Liverpool Ground Alum, \$1.70a1.80; Fine, \$2.50 a\$2.70 per sack; Turk's Island, 50 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—Timothy \$4.50a4.75; Clover \$8.50a9.00; Flax \$2.25.

Tobacco.—We give the range of prices as follows: Maryland.

Frosted to common \$5.00a 5.50 |

Sound common 7.00a 8.00 |

Middling 9.50a11.00 |

Good to fine brown 11.50a15.00 |

Fancy 17.00a30.00 |

Upper country 7.00a35.00 |

Ground leaves, new 5.00a11.00 |

Ohio.

Inferior to good common 4.00a 6.00 |

Brown and greenish 6.00a 8.00 |

Medium to fine red and spangled 9.00a12.00 |

Fine spangled 12.00a25.00 |

Fine yellow and fancy 30.00a40.00 |

Wool.—We quote: Unwashed, 30a33 cts.; Tub-washed, 49a51 cts.; Pulled 30a33 cts.; Fleece 49a45 cts. per lb.

CATTLE MARKET.—Common, \$4.00a5.00; Good to fair, \$5.00a6.00; Prime Beaves, \$8.00a8.75 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—Fair to good, 5a8 cts. per lb., gross.

Hogs.—\$13.25a14.25 per 100 lbs., net.

Wholesale Produce Market.

Prepared for the American Farmer by HENRY & CO., Produce and Commission Merchants, 87 Exchange Place.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22, 1869.

BUTTER.—Western solid packed 20a24 cts.; Roll 28a35, Glades 25a45; New York 40a48; Franklin street 30 cts.

BEESWAX.—35a40 cts.

CHEESE.—Eastern, 17a19; Western, 17 cts.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples, 8a9; Peaches, 8a15.

EGGS.—23a25 cents per dozen.

FEATHERS.—Live Geese, — to — cents.

LARD.—Western, 17½; City rendered, 18a18½ cts.

TALLOW.—10a11 cts.

POTATOES.—60a70 per bushel.

Persons ordering Goods of our advertisers will confer a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the "American Farmer."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fertilizer—E. G. Edwards.
Trees, Plants, Seed, &c.—Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas.
Hovey & Co.
Otis Tinkham.
S. B. Fanning.
Otto & Aehelis.
Jas. J. H. Gregory.
Ellwanger & Barry.
Charles Collins.
J. M. Thorburn.
James Hughes.
John Vanderbilt & Bros.
Wardwell & Co.
J. N. Riddle.
D. B. Higgins.
Plant Drill—Samuel L. Allen.
Brick Machine—Francis H. Smith.
Carbolic Soap—Hanna & Lewis.
Knitting Machine—Hinkley Knitting Machine Co.
Newspaper—Plain Dealer.
Agents Wanted—C. A. Clegg & Co.
M. Wagner & Co.
Hudson Wire Co.
Rockbridge Alum Water—Frank Lewis.

AMERICAN FARMER
Purchasing Agency
FOR THE CASH PURCHASE OF
Fertilizers,
Implements,
Machinery,
Trees, Plants
And Seeds,

And other articles required by Farmers and Planters,
WITHOUT CHARGE OF COMMISSION TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Having no personal interest whatever in any of the above mentioned, we are enabled to make unbiased selection, and we will purchase from such sources only as are believed to be entirely reliable.

Purchases made for CASH only, and orders must be accompanied by a remittance to cover cost. Address:

"American Farmer" Purchasing Agency,
No. 4 South street, Baltimore.

Agricultural.

FEBRUARY.

"These naked shoots
Barren as lances, among which the wind
Makes wintry music, sighing as it goes,
Shall put their graceful foliage on again
And more aspiring and with ample spread
Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost,
Then each in its peculiar honors clad
Shall publish even to the distant eye
Its family and tribe."

Work for the Month.

WORKING STOCK.

The treatment of working stock is matter of much importance always, and especially on the approach of spring, when the labours of the season come heavily upon them, and the change from winter to spring temperature affects their condition. The proper care of horses seems to be an art which many never acquire, while to others it is a simple thing. We have in mind a farm where the average of horses for all purposes was about twenty, and never a lean one was seen, or one that did not show, except by sickness or other exceptional cause, ability to do his allotted work. It was not uncommon to find here horses that reached the age of thirty years and more, and working well up to that age. There seemed to be no secret in the manner of keeping, but there was system, regularity and moderation. They received good, sound food, in moderate quantities, and were attended with perfect regularity, and made comfortable in well ventilated stables. Corn in the ear was the common food of the work horses, but for the spring work there was always provided "rye chop," which, mixed with cut straw, was the breakfast and dinner feed.

The practice of feeding horses from racks should be entirely abandoned, as wasteful and injurious. The hay is dragged down, picked over, and much of it trodden under feet, and the seeds and dust fall into the eyes and ears of the animals. It is proper, perhaps, that all grain should be mixed with a small quantity of cut straw or hay, as it will be better masticated and digested. The grain should be crushed or ground, and the straw a little moistened. For working animals this is especially needful that the food may be more readily digested.

For working oxen it is to be considered, that the food they eat does them no good until it is chewed a second time in what is called "chewing the cud," and therefore their interval at meal time should allow for this.

The card and comb are especially useful now, as the skin should be kept clean and in good order, that there be no tendency to that unhealthy condition known as "hide-bound," and no interference with the natural process of shedding the old coat when spring comes.

There are certain prudential rules applicable to the treatment of working horses especially, that may be mentioned here. Never allow them to be overloaded or in any way strained. Do not permit them to cool too suddenly when heated by labour or driving. Never allow them to be exposed to cold rain or storms or even cold wind, except when exercising; and when the labour or exercise

ceases, let them be stabled and rubbed with wisp or cloth until thoroughly dry. Do not put them at once to a heavy draught or quick driving after a hearty meal. Many of the very numerous diseases to which horses are subject are the result of neglecting these simple precautions.

COWS.

Cows that are giving milk should be kept well supplied with food necessary to keep up the flow. Well cured clover hay or sound corn-fodder, roots of some sort, with corn-meal and bran, are most at command, and can hardly be surpassed. Such as are to have calves soon, must be kept in strong and healthy condition, but not made very fat. If suffered to get poor, there is risk of losing both cow and calf, and high condition subjects her to risk of dangerous fever at the time of calving.

HOGS.

Keep these in very good order, depending rather on the dry and comfortable quarters you provide them than excessive feeding with grain. Moderate supplies of roots of some sort with their grain, is probably the most economical feed for them.

Sows about to have pigs should not be made very fat, as this makes them more or less liable to fever, and increases the danger of smothering and crushing the young. Give the sow always a separate sty, and keep this perfectly clean and well littered. Avoid large additions of litter about the time of farrowing lest the young be smothered.

Feed moderately well at this time and with cooling slops, and have the sow well watched, to prevent her eating the afterbirth, and from that, perhaps, the pigs. This disposition to eat their young is a morbid one, and should be guarded against by quiet, sufficient food and drink, and the absence of any thing to cause disquiet or disturbance in any degree.

EWES.

See that there is no falling off in condition as the time of bringing their lambs approaches. Should there be any that require it, separate from the rest of the flock and give additional food, and give more food in the shape of corn or roots to all if necessary.

TOBACCO.

Continue to use all despatch practicable in getting through the necessary work of stripping and getting into condition for market. As warmer weather comes, examine bulks that have been lying some time, and if they indicate any tendency to get warm, or come into soft condition in the bulk, it is time to shake the bundles well out and re-lay lightly, or hang up for thorough drying.

Prepare beds for the coming crop, whenever the ground may be in order, and sow all if practicable by the last of the month. The ground must be put into the finest possible condition by digging and chopping and made thoroughly rich, and enough land and seed must be sown to plant two such crops as you propose, in a favourable season, that there may be assurance of enough under any circumstances.

MANURES.

Let stock of every kind have abundant litter to keep them dry and comfortable, and increase by all practicable means the supply of domestic manures. Guard the yards against

waste from superfluous water, and husband and economise these treasures to the utmost.

FARM LABOUR.

Begin early to make permanent arrangements for the year's supply of farm labour. To secure good labourers and keep them, one of the best things to be done is to provide them comfortable quarters, and make their homes attractive and pleasant. This can be done at very little cost, when once attention is directed to it, and is a means both of advancing your own interests and civilizing and improving the character of the labourer. Give them a cottage, where a few trees and flowering plants are growing, or plant them there if they are not. Give the head of a family a little land of his own to work, that he may raise vegetables for himself, and a pig and some poultry.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Overhaul and repair all these, and renew or make suitable additions. It is bad economy to work with a poor tool, and as bad to have an insufficiency. Get them on hand before the time comes for using them.

GRAIN FIELDS.

Keep these well guarded against trespass, especially in wet weather. If it be desirable to graze them, wait till spring, when the frost is out of the ground, and the surface is left spongy; then the treading may be very serviceable, and aid materially in making the grass seeds grow.

CLOVER FIELDS.

Keep away all stock from these until you turn on in spring for regular pasturage. In soft weather, the treading is very damaging to the ground, and in frozen weather the crowns of plants are destroyed.

GRASS SEED SOWING.

We prefer early seed sowing for clover and grasses. There is sometimes risk of losing clover should a hard frost come immediately after it has sprouted. But this is an exceptional case, and much more is lost, we think, for want of deep rooting before the mid-summer. The seed sown on the surface in February will be sufficiently covered by the settling of the ground after the frost leaves it. It should then be rolled with a heavy roller.

The Vegetable Garden.

Whenever the ground may be in condition to be worked, let no time be lost in preparing for spring crops. All needs thorough digging at least, and much of it abundant manuring. The manure can be put on at any time when the ground is firm, and spaded or ploughed in with the first working. Good garden soil needs manure well mixed through it, and the second digging it gets will have this effect. Allot now the different crops to their several plots of ground. Much of the ground may be occupied with successive crops, and the order of succession, and all that pertains to the arrangement of the season's work, may now be leisurely mapped out on a plan drawn for the purpose.

Asparagus.—Prepare ground for permanent planting by trenching to two depths of the spade, and mixing manure well through it. For sowing seeds, a rich, warm bed should be prepared, and the seeds sown early.

Carrots.—For very early use, sow seeds of the Early Horn, on a warm border, well sheltered, as soon as the ground can be worked.

Cabbage and Cauliflower.—Sow seeds in hot-bed by the middle of the month, if there be no supply from fall sown seed. For still later use, sow seeds in warm and protected borders.

Lettuce.—Keep what is protected in frames, free from weeds and decayed leaves, admitting abundance of air during fine days. Seeds should be sown for a succession of crops, and plants may be set thickly in a moderate hot-bed, to be planted out some weeks hence.

Hot-Beds.—Make hot-beds by the middle of the month, to raise early plants of various sorts, as Tomatoes Egg Plants, Peppers, &c. Sow on warm borders Beets, Radish, Lettuce, &c., and keep covered till frost is well over.

Early Peas and Potatoes may be planted when the ground is dry enough to work.

Of Various Things in Farming, and of Bee-Keeping Especially.

There is great advantage, no doubt, in having a specialty which becomes the farmer's first care, and to which he looks mainly for his income. He gives his mind to it, and expends his forces on it with most intelligence and effect, and it is sure, on an average, to give him a good return. Such a crop must be, of course, one for which there is a steady demand in the market, and that which people must and will have. The cotton crop has been the specialty of one section, the sugar of another, tobacco of a third, wheat of still another, and dairy products and hay; and in truck farming even, some have made onions and some potatoes their specialty. But it is not wise to take one thing to the exclusion of every thing else, and this lesson our Southern friends have learned and are practicing. Cotton is still the specialty of the cotton region, and should be so, but cotton growers are very prudently producing at the same time their own home supplies of corn and meat and grain at little cost and to their great gain.—Tobacco planters have, in Maryland, long pursued this course, and judicious men among them have aimed to cover all their working expenses, with their crops of grain and meat; leaving the tobacco crop clear profit.

And this, and even more, may be and should be done. It is well to have a specialty always, but country life would be very dull, to say nothing of gain, if the mind were contracted always to so narrow a limit, and one of its great sources of pleasure consists in the variety admissible in the matters to which we may give attention. Fortunately we may have this variety, without interfering with our specialty in the minor matters which, to some extent, usually have place in a country home. The dairy, the poultry yard, the fruit garden, the vegetable garden, the pigs, and other such things as may contribute to the support and comfort of the family, and which in the aggregate, make an important addition to the farm values, and without interfering in any material degree with the attention due to the specialty of the farm. These several items may be put in charge of the several members of the family, and each become, so far, a specialty; and so boys and girls may take their part in the work of production,

and become efficient co-workers with the head of the family, while they acquire useful habits of attention to business.

Such minor interests may themselves, in time, be magnified into specialties by such as thus become familiar with them. Two or three bee-hives may be all that a family would need; yet the knowledge of bee-keeping acquired in giving intelligent attention to these, may enable an active boy, properly instructed, to take charge, in a short time, of a hundred hives, which would yield an income, perhaps, equal to the net profit from a flock of a hundred sheep.

And this suggestion leads to the inquiry, why is it that there is not, on every farm in Maryland, so many bee-hives as would make for the State a very large aggregate of value? If only one member of each family had a sufficiently familiar acquaintance with bees and their habits, and a knowledge of the peculiar attention they require, there need be hardly a limit to the extent that bee-keeping might be carried. Their food is always at hand on every farm under ordinary tillage, and there need not, except in extraordinary cases, be any special provision made for them. An intelligent writer in the Bee Gazette, on the point of food-supplies for bees in the country, seems to consider them almost inexhaustible. In other words, there is a vast quantity of honey on all our farms that needs only gathering up. He believes it possible, indeed, to overstock any given locality, by bringing together a great number at any one point, yet, he says: "We have never been able, in our own experience or otherwise, to get any evidence to confirm us in this belief." A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* says: "I know of one neighborhood, East, a thickly settled place, where every family kept from one to fifty swarms. It is said, they got as much money per swarm, as they used to when there were but few, and a double price for their honey." At times, the supply of honey seems almost inexhaustible. During these harvests the flowers secrete honey through the night, which must be gathered in the fore part of the day, or it is lost by evaporation with the noonday sun.

When we recollect that this business of bee-keeping is almost unknown in the Middle States, not one family in twenty almost, having even a single hive, we are tempted to quote further from the Bee Gazette, as to the superabounding material out of which honey may be collected, even without care on the part of the bee-keeper. E. T. Sturtevant, an intelligent bee-keeper of Ohio, writes as follows: "At times the supply of honey seems almost inexhaustible. A kind Providence furnishes this bountiful supply each day, and if workers are not on hand to gather it on that day, it is gone. I have never known a season when this honey harvest did not enable every strong colony, in the course of a few days, to lay up an abundant supply for its own consumption, and a generous surplus for its owner. To secure this result, however, the hives must be abundantly supplied with workers. The whole secret lies in strong swarms."

"The rapidity with which swarms at this period of the year increase in weight is surprising—ranging from five to ten, fifteen and

even eighteen pounds per day. My own bees, the past season, built combs and made honey in their surplus boxes, only from twelve to fifteen days. In this short time, many of the swarms collected, in addition to an ample supply for their own consumption, thirty to thirty-five pounds surplus. The same would have been true had the number of stocks been twice as great. It makes very little difference how many strong swarms are collected together, a few days will make them all rich."

Mr. Sturtevant's apiary contains about two hundred swarms, but it is thought not desirable to have more than a hundred stocks at one point, but to have them from a mile to three miles apart. When the small expense and trouble given by even a large stock of bees is considered, it seems surprising that they should be so, almost entirely, neglected. The chief cause, we do not doubt, is ignorance of their habits, and the impression that there is some mystery, or some great difficulty in taking care of them. If one or more hives be got and put in charge of some member of the family, who shall be instructed in the main points of bee-husbandry, the difficulty will soon disappear.

HONEY CROPS.

There is a great deal of honey to be gathered, without preparation of any sort, from the natural and necessary growth of every country place. Therefore, commonly, or for small stocks, no special preparation is needed. Where the business increases to some importance, however, this may be necessary, or at least desirable, and it is well, therefore, to make note of some of the sources of honey-supply, that they may be resorted to as occasion calls for them. The Bee Gazette says on this point: For bee-pasturage, as well as for fruit, the cherry tree has never been rightly appreciated. Several of the early improved varieties bloom in a time when most needed by bees, and even the latest are fully improved by them. The raspberry continues about three weeks, and few flowers furnish so large a quantity of purest nectar. The fruit is a surer crop even than the cherry, and every one knows that "black-cap" and "orange" raspberries, and sweet cherries do not always need to be taken to market to find a ready sale.

These and other things that may be needed to give extent and variety to bee-pastures, are objects of use or beauty in themselves, and the honey they yield to the busy workers of the hive is only a secondary product. The lanes and avenues to the house should be lined with locust, linden, hard and soft maple, tulip and chestnut. These make beautiful shade and ornamental trees, and add very greatly on this account to the value of the property. A pleasing contrast is made by interspersing among them, cherry, apple and other fruit trees, giving large quantities of the most delicious honey, while the fruit gives its own profitable crop.

"White clover," says the Bee-keeper's Text Book, "stands first on the list of honey crops. When sown with other grasses, it is valuable for hay, and for pasture it cannot be excelled. Where it is abundant, there are never bees enough to collect one-fourth of the honey it affords. The common mustard is one of the most profitable crops to cultivate, as well for

its seed as for pasture for bees. It should be thinly sown in April or May, on good soil, and be cut rather green to avoid waste by shelling. It yields from ten to fifteen bushels per acre, and sells readily at from three to five dollars per bushel. Even an acre or two of mustard is of great advantage to an apiary, as it keeps branching and blossoming nearly all summer. In most parts of the country there is dearth of flowers from the fall of the apple-tree blossoms till white clover comes in. To fill this vacancy, a plot of turnips should be sown each year. Gather the largest for market or to feed stock, and enough small ones will remain in the ground to run to seed next year, to make a rich pasture for bees in the most critical part of the season, greatly favouring the advent of early swarms.

The ground will be left in good condition to sow wheat, buckwheat or turnips again. The value of a field of buckwheat, both for bread and honey, is well known. Mr. Harbison says: "When the weather is favourable, the bees store honey from it very rapidly, faster at times than they can build combs to receive it. I have seen them fill pieces of old combs, laid close to the entrance of their hives with honey, and have known colonies to fill four boxes of honey, or about fifty pounds, during the continuance of buckwheat. This is by no means an uncommon occurrence. Buckwheat may be sown about a month earlier than usual to furnish pasturage to come in about the close of clover to great advantage.

The Text Book adds, that where linden or bass-wood abounds it is not necessary to sow buckwheat before the middle of June, but where this timber is scarce, sow some about the first of June. Mr. Harbison continues: "It is much easier to cultivate and produce enough pasturage, in addition to that from natural sources, to supply one hundred hives of bees, than it is to provide pasturage for one hundred head of sheep, and the profit on bees will be more than double that of sheep."

Improved Varieties of Wheat.

Whether it is desirable to cultivate many or few varieties of wheat at the same time on a farm may be regarded differently by different persons. We think three or four varieties sufficient, as rendering partial success more certain and total failure less probable. The productiveness of any one variety of wheat differs from year to year, owing to different conditions of climate, season and soil, during the active period of the plant's growth, and while one variety fails another may succeed. Thus in a very dry season the long straw varieties are most productive, while in a wet season, the plant growing very luxuriously, the shorter varieties succeed best. By reason of these irregularities it is both prudent and necessary to succeed to cultivate several varieties at the same time on a farm. Every farmer should ascertain by experiment for himself what varieties are best suited to his particular soils and circumstances. But a blind preference for any kind of wheat, because it has been successfully cultivated for a long time in one's neighborhood, without testing its worth with other varieties, is to be deprecated and condemned as much as constant shifting year after year from one new kind to another, in the vain hope of finding a variety that will cast all others in the shade.—*N. Y. Times.*

Deep Ploughing in Maryland.

In alluding lately to the solicitude of those New York agricultural instructors who are so full of good advice to Southern farmers, we expressed the belief that Southern practice, so far as it did not consist the most enlightened principles, was the result, in the matter of ploughing, especially, of want of means to do the work in the best manner. That such men as Gen. Hampton in South Carolina, David Dickson in Georgia, and thousands who might be named, are not well informed in all that belongs to good farming, would be a very absurd supposition; and it may be set down as very certain that the large number of such scattered through the Southern States, combined with the influence of their many agricultural journals, have scattered far and wide the useful knowledge which of late years has come to light in this business. But something more than knowledge is needed to do our best. There are means and appliances which are not always to be commanded at will. We make up our minds to deep ploughing, because all the arguments are on that side of the question, yet when the spring work begins, the character of the plough and the condition and strength of the team, may make it impossible to do what we think should be done, and we put off the good work to a more convenient season. And so, from time to time, this and other well approved practices, and not adopted for want of suitable means. It is more so now, than at former periods, that Southern cultivators are ill supplied with the means for working well their land. But all this is fast changing, and the time is not far distant when the best cultivated portion of the country will be those Southern States, where the best minds are kept out of public places, and constrained by the circumstances of their condition, to make agriculture a study and pursuit.

We began this article however for the purpose of remarking upon the somewhat curious history of opinion in Maryland which is a matter of tradition, rather than of record. The first essay on deep-ploughing, perhaps the first notice of the subject by any writer on agriculture in America, was that of a Maryland farmer, in a pamphlet of a hundred pages or more published in the year 1801. We mean the essay of Thomas Moore, of Montgomery county, entitled "The Great Error of American Agriculture Exposed, and Hints for Improvements Suggested." This great error was shallow ploughing. The essay had no doubt a wide circulation and was to be found in the house of a great many Maryland and Virginia farmers especially one of the effects, we suppose, of its influence, was what we have often heard old farmers speak of as a sort of deep-ploughing fever—a genuine excitement among farmers in the matter of getting their lands ploughed deep enough. It resulted perhaps from overdoing the thing, that a turn took place in public opinion, and it came to be thought that less had resulted. We remember to have heard often that Gov. Lloyd, one of the largest and most intelligent farmers of the State, had thought that a portion of his land was permanently injured. We find on inquiry that his successor of the present day is not impressed with such an opinion, and that deep-ploughing is the rule with him and

with intelligent farmers almost without exception.

Our readers will be interested in the introductory remarks of this grave and intelligent old farmer; we should be glad if every one of them could read the whole of it. It begins as follows: "Prejudice that great bar to improvement in all the arts and sciences, perhaps, no where exerts its baneful influence with more mischievous effects than in the practice of Agriculture, particularly in this part of the American Continent. Our predecessors immigrating from the different European countries, each brought with him the prejudices he had imbibed in his native land, and adopted the practice in this country, which he, and perhaps his forefathers for ages before him had adhered to notwithstanding the great difference of soil and climate absolutely requiring a very different course of conduct. These prejudices acquired strength by time, and practices became venerable for their antiquity; and being accustomed to consider ourselves as the children of the countries from which we descended, of course we looked up to them as the only legitimate sources of improvement, the consequence of which has been, that notwithstanding considerable improvements have been made in agriculture, in Great Britain and other European countries, we have not derived those advantages from them that might have been expected. Many of them having been adopted here, without the necessary variation for difference in soil and climate have failed. These unsuccessful experiments have tended to confirm the people of America in their former prejudices, and to induce them to treat with contempt, every appearance of innovation in theory or practice.

"So that, till very lately a person in America would be almost as much exposed to ridicule by attempting to teach the art of ploughing, as that of walking or any other animal function. But, happily for us, since the revolution, some of the citizens of the United States began to think for themselves, and to seek in their own country for improvements: and during the short period of twenty years since that event, greater advances have been made in American agriculture, than in a century preceding. Under these auspices, I am encouraged to hope that at least a part of the community will not condemn the following observations untried. I wish my readers to divest themselves of every prejudice, as fully as if they had never heard a treatise on agriculture, or were acquainted with no system of practice, until they have fairly weighed the arguments; then compare them with their own experience and according to their merits let them stand or fall."

The result showed that the essayist had no reason to complain of the "prejudices" which he deprecated, and his facts and proofs in support of his chosen theme of deep-ploughing were signally successful in moving the minds of his contemporaries. That the effect was not more permanent upon the practice of the times was the consequence of the want of that insight into principles which has been effected by the progress of science as applied to agriculture in later years. We know better now why deep-ploughing must be advantageous and will not be discouraged if the facts appear sometimes to indicate the contrary.

Barley.

We do not know that there is any serious hindrance to the growth of this crop in Maryland, other than a want of familiarity with it, and the manner of cultivating it. It is a good spring crop, where it is grown, paying much better than oats, spring wheat, or other grain crop. It is not considered an exhausting crop. There is no mystery or difficulty in the cultivation of it. The grain usually brings a good price, and the straw is better than that of wheat for feeding. The market for it is limited and might be soon overstocked, but in the general want of acquaintance with it, this is not likely to be, and the price is generally good. The crop of oats is generally a very poor one, and there are many farmers who would be glad of a substitute that would pay better. For the benefit of such we write this article.

Mr. John Johnston commends barley as a crop that will take heavy manuring that would cause wheat to fall, and thinks on that account it is a good crop to precede wheat which we wish to manure abundantly. While barley is not considered an exhausting crop, yet from want of what we may call ability to seek its food, needs to have it abundantly supplied in a rich or highly manured soil. Mr. J. thinks, therefore, that the barley should have the manure first, and will leave the ground in the best state for wheat.

The best soil for barley is a medium loam, yet this is not more essential for it than for other crops, provided fertility and thorough working be not wanting. A lighter soil than is considered suitable for wheat is very good for barley.

The preparation for this crop is such working as is given our Indian corn or other common hoed crops, and therefore it comes well after corn that has been abundantly manured to occupy the time between it and wheat. In other words, taking the place of oats. It requires clean culture to precede it, and cannot, therefore, go upon a common fallow, but a clean clover sod that we do not wish to plough in summer, may be broken late in fall for early spring sowing in barley, and in this way prepared for the next year's wheat seeding.

It must have a thoroughly drained soil, and the preparation of the ground must be very fine and mellow. This must be made as early as practicable; for there is great gain in sowing this as well as other spring grains as early as possible.

From two and a half to three bushels of seed are sown to the acre, and the two-rowed variety is considered the best. Put the seed in with a very light furrow, or with the drill. It is advised to roll the surface when the grain is three or four inches high, if it be light, or if it have a crust upon it.

It should be cut a little green, as the grain is thus brighter, and it is very liable, too, to shatter if very ripe when cut. At the same time, care must be taken, as it shrinks very much if cut too green. It is a good crop to grow grass seeds with.

Weekly exercises of farmers' clubs are not only changing practices in the manipulations of the soil, and lessening constant and severe toil, but are diffusing intelligence and the graces and comforts of life among the rural population.—*Ex.*

For the "American Farmer."

"Valuable Discovery."—"Curing Meat." "New and Valuable Implements."—"A Milk Giving Calf."

MESSESS. EDITORS: I have had the pleasure to receive and read your December number, and, with your consent, will make a few remarks on some of the articles published, though generally pleased with all.

First, on that "Valuable Discovery" of your "Maryland Farmer" as to "How Eggs Hatch." On reading this article to my "better half," she remarked, "this cannot be true; I have had many eggs hatched in a basket of warm cotton, which were taken from an abandoned nest before being pipped." Besides, Messrs. Editors, have you ever understood that in the great egg hatching establishments (the most extensive and successful one I have read of is, or was, in France I think,) they keep hens to liberate the chicks? If not, I suspect your new discoverer has "holloed before he got out of the woods."

"Curing Meat." Your first receipt I consider objectionable on account of the large proportion of saltpetre to the salt. Why it should be used at all, only to give color to the meat, I am at a loss to determine. It surely imparts no pleasant flavor to the meat; it may have antiseptic qualities, but the salt, especially "Turks' Island," is amply sufficient as a preservative. Saltpetre in sufficient quantity is undoubtedly poisonous, in consequence of which its use has been condemned by some eminent physicians, to which I might refer, if necessary. Wonder if your fine Maryland hams are cured in this way.

"New and Valuable Invention." "New Implements." I am pleased to read of these two more valuable discoveries than that of "hatching eggs." If the inventors will sell them at reasonable, living prices, (which is not the case generally with new inventions, that might be sold at a much lower price and more money made in the long run,) they will no doubt do well with them.

"Another Drill Machine Wanted." Whilst on this subject, Messrs. Editors, I would say to some of our inventive geniuses, if they would get up a cheap *poor man's* wheat drill, with manure attachment to be removed at pleasure, that will open, drill and cover two rows at a through, to be managed by one man holding the handles like a plough, and drawn by one horse, they would sell hundreds in the South to men that are not able to touch one of the present seven tine drills, selling from one to two hundred dollars, and which it is believed might be sold at a greatly reduced price, with a good margin for profit—and so of all other agricultural implements and machinery sold North of us. With the drill suggested above, a man might put in two or three times as much a day as he could by ploughing in broadcast wheat that he would have to employ another man to sow.

A Milk-Giving Calf. And now, Messrs. Editors, for our discovery. There is near me a heifer calf belonging to a friend of mine, purchased by him at fifteen (15) months old, which calf, when purchased, was giving milk, and how long before, I have not been able to ascertain, as she was purchased out of the neighborhood, but in the county of Anderson, I believe. She (the calf) is now giving from

a half to a gallon per day. Has never had a calf. This is no common discovery, as most will admit. It is said this calf was a pet, and was brought to her milk by the frequent efforts of the children to milk her, which is most probably true. She was exhibited at the late fair at Anderson, S. C., as was also her butter. A gentleman from Greenville, who visited the fair and made a report to the "Greenville Enterprise," says of this animal: "The great curiosity of the fair was a sucking calf of Col. J. B. E. Sloan's, seventeen months old, giving from half a gallon to three quarts of milk per day. We have read of such a thing, but never before witnessed it." We do not think the heifer was a "sucking calf" when exhibited or so reported to the committee. Very respectfully,

S...., of Pendleton, S. C.

Harvesting Crops Independently of Weather.

We are indebted for the following to the politeness of Prof. Campbell Morfit, formerly of this city, now residing in London:

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: I am gratified to observe by your article of Wednesday last, that you are giving your powerful influence, in directing the attention of Agriculturists to the practicability of means for effecting this object, which is of so much public importance in our variable climate; and I will ask you to afford me space in your columns to give a brief detail of my experience (which will be found to have anticipated, to some extent, the recent trials on this subject,) on a farm of under 300 acres, which I have held for some years as a tenant of the Earl of Derby.

During the wet autumn of 1863, my friend and brother magistrate for this county, Mr. Gossage, of the well known chemical and soap manufactory at Widnes, paid me a visit to explain and impress upon me some ideas, he had long entertained, as to harvesting crops so as to be independent of weather. Mr. Gossage's notions were, that, if corn (however wet it might be) were placed in ricks in such manner that a current of dry or heated air could be forced through it, the superfluous moisture would be speedily driven off and the corn become thoroughly cured. He proposed to do this by means of a centrifugal fan driven by horse or steam power; and, if the latter were employed, to use the gases, produced by combustion of fuel under the boiler, to yield heated air to be applied to accelerate the drying.

After mature consideration, I was convinced the plan was a practicable one; and, to prove it, I set up a rick of beans in so damp a state, that, my servants thought it could not fail of being utterly spoilt. This rick was 20 ft. by 15 ft., by 20 ft. high, being twice as large as the usual size. Before forming the rick, I placed on the ground a wooden trough or pipe, 9 in. square inside, extending from one end to the centre, and terminating in an aperture on the upper side 9 in. square. In stacking the beans, I placed a sack (filled with straw) vertically over the aperture above-mentioned, and gradually, as the rick was formed, I kept raising the sack, and forming a chimney of the same diameter, till within about 6 ft. from the top, when the sack, with its contents, was left in.

I then connected a centrifugal fan with the end of the air trough, and had it drawn by two men driving a large pulley, from which the motion was connected, by means of a strap, with a small pulley on the fan shaft. I soon perceived evidence of moisture proceeding from the rick, and, in a few days, although employing cold air, and with these insufficient means of application, the rick of beans (which it had been predicted would be utterly spoiled) became thoroughly dried and was thrashed out and the produce consumed on the premises. I was thus convinced that the use of artificial currents of air either cold or, by preference, heated, would, in the latter case particularly, render the agriculturist nearly independent of weather in harvesting, his crops—and I have acted upon this conviction, when needful, in my operations ever since the wet harvest of 1863.

This year, I formed four ricks of hay, under wooden covers (called Dutch barns), each 24 ft. by 16 ft., by 20 ft. high, with a wooden air trough running the whole length under them, provided with slides to let on and cut off the passage of air, and each rick having a vertical channel formed as before described. One rick of this hay was mown, tedded, and rolled together by horse labor—put by hand into large cocks—and on the third day from mowing, without being previously spread, was carted and stacked. This rick was so much out of condition that my bailiff begged me not to let it be stacked, as it must, in his opinion, inevitably take fire. I put up the three other stacks in different stages of condition, but none thoroughly cured. I then applied currents of cold air to the whole, by means of a fan driven by a steam engine of one-horse power and the hay in each stack (including the one above specially noticed) became so thoroughly cured, that it has sold at the full market price of the day. By these means, the four ricks of hay were harvested with less than one-fourth the expenditure for manual labor usually required.

With regard to wheat, it has been customary with me to thrash it, by steam power, immediately on carting it from the field, without putting it in ricks. On considering the advantages of this mode of drying, I erected an apparatus, consisting of a double cylinder 8 ft. high, closed at top and bottom, formed of perforated zinc plates, the outer cylinder being 8 ft. in diameter, and the inner one 2 ft., leaving an annular space of 3 ft., which contained, when filled, upwards of 200 bushels of wheat. I applied, by means of a fan, a current of air warmed by passing over the steam boiler to the inner cylinder; and the air, after passing through the perforations, filtered through the wheat, causing it to be brought quickly into a fit condition for grinding.

I have stated that I commenced these operations by the advice of my friend, Mr. Gosage, in 1863, and have continually pursued them since that period. I considered that I have now so thoroughly proved the practicability and advantage of these operations, that, I can recommend their universal adoption by my brother agriculturists, in the full conviction that, by these means, we can render ourselves, to a great extent, independent of weather in harvesting our crops.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

ROBERT NEILSON.

Halewood, Liverpool, August 20th, 1869.

Hay as a Feed.

Corn-stalks are difficult to keep; straw must be cut or scalded to be of benefit; roots must be managed; and much labor is required for all this,—and, at the best, you have not a reliable fodder, a “bread-and-butter” for stock. But you have it in hay, not the ripe or bleached article that we find so much. This is worse than good straw or corn stalks. But the hay that is grass cured, such as we now and then find, and once finding never miss it there; this is wanted. Here is something fresh and sweet and nutritious, containing all the elements necessary to growth and the production of butter and cheese, and these of better quality and equal or superior quantity to any thing that is commonly produced. We say it is better, more desirable all round, than any other feed. It is the natural food; it is healthy; it is nutritious; it is readily raised and easily gathered, enriching the land at the same time (by its aftermath and sod,) and is easily handled. It needs but be thrown to the stock, without being cut or steamed. The butter (made of it in winter) has a fine flavor, a good color, the cheese the same, and the milk is your summer milk, only more concentrated (less watery) therefor better. Stock is kept healthier by feeding such hay. You see it in the excrements, in the looks, bright looks of the cattle, their great full, free breaths smelling of summer, the hide is mobile and the coat is smooth. There is liveliness in your stock of all kinds, especially the colts and the calves. Teds and sheep require nothing more than the early-cut, well-cured clover. For growth, nothing perhaps equals it, hence, just the thing for young growing animals, which need not fat, but muscle, bone, etc.

We have seen this more or less demonstrated. We have seen this hay, particularly clover, come out of the mow fresh and green, the blossoms still there, their color but slightly dimmed; we have seen this eaten up clean, and every time; we have seen the fine effects in the milk, the growth, and the good condition of the animals, and this continued during the winter, and in the spring large supplies of butter made; and nothing fed but the hay; it was sufficient. It was even better than grain, disposing less to the evils at the time of parturition. The cooling effect of the grass, (hay,) lessens the tendency to inflammation and other harm, and avoids the high straining which grain and other strong feed induces, in the end hurting more than benefiting, and for the present not surpassing in growth (of muscle) and milk, quality as well as quantity being considered.

We do not object to turnips, beets, and carrots, and even potatoes and apples. Neither do we wish to be understood as finding fault with cornstalks. We even have seen good effects from straw, cut green and cured and run through the straw cutter. Let these things be fed as occasion may require. They may be made, when properly treated and of a good, quality, to do well,—especially are turnips renowned, and justly; but these do better in England, where their fame is than here; the climate grows them better, while it cures the hay less well.

Roots can be grown largely; but they are not generally with us. They are not more, generally, than merely remunerating, the labor

being much, also the manure. It is true large crops are grown (with high manuring and great care) in England and Canada and in some parts of this country.

But look at the amount of cured grass raised in Italy and other parts of Europe, where eight and nine cuttings are made—the average being but little less—during the summer, and not varying much from a ton to each cutting.

But extremes will not do for illustrations. We must confine ourselves to what is within our reach; and these large, extreme crops are not commonly among such crops.

The very fact that roots are attempted with us and are not continued, or with difficulty, is an evidence against them; this to a considerable extent at least. But no one tires of clover or timothy. They who secure two crops of green (early cut) clover, have no need to be advised to raise roots. For our part we find such clover to meet the purposes of roots, having the influence of health and good condition upon stock, and securing at the same time the more solid, continued effect.

We opine clover will be more and more grown, and early-cut hay fed, till at last but little of the coarser feed will be used. We are verging toward that point. In this section (southern Herkimer county) dairies are being kept in this way—on grass in summer and early-cured hay in winter—varying a little corn for “baiting” in August and September, when the shortness of the pasture necessitates it; and it is an excellent necessity; corn is a grass, and when cut green and tender and fine stemmed it is a good grass, and comes in opportunely to meet the drouth. The wonder is that all dairymen do not avail themselves of it.

We have said that dairies in this section are using grass alone; they are using timothy and clover, with sprinklings of June and orchard grass, and in a moist season considerable white clover. Now here the objection that a variety of food is necessary, is met. Clover is as distinct from timothy or orchard grass as these latter are distinct from cornstalks and the straw of the grains; and we may add from roots, which have mostly their moisture to recommend, and this can be supplied readily from the spring, leaving mainly the starch, as in the potato, and other carbohydrates, in which hay is equally rich, and richer in albuminoids, the more important properties. The difference is mainly a matter of proportion and of water. It seems better, healthier, to feed roots, because they are succulent. So we prefer grass to hay-grass itself dried.

But all speculations aside, the grasses and clovers are sufficient; they are sufficient to meet all the wants of perfect, continued health and full growth, and they have the prestige of time immemorial to sustain them. The wild herds are an illustration and confirmation, and our stock is a continuation of these; and there is no doubt in the writer's mind that many of the diseases to which our “improved” stock is subject are the result of this “improvement” or treatment. The food is different; it forces; it breaks up the customary, which established, or under which resulted, the natural.

We have in the grasses and clovers, all the requisites that established and continued the herbs; and they are various; they are suffi-

cient; they have proved so (time immemorial) and they are proving so now. Cases are on record of the highest success with grass (grass and hay) alone. The thing, as we have said, is tried here, and with flattering success, with this effect—that the greener the hay is cut, and the better cured, the greater the success, both of growth and milk. Dairies of from 20 to 40 cows are thus treated here.—*Utica Herald*.

Tobacco—The Production in the United States.

The following interesting statistical article upon the production of tobacco in this country is condensed from the Richmond (Virginia) *Whig*:

The amount of tobacco raised in the States and Territories of the Union in 1850 was 199,752,655 pounds. In 1860 it reached 434,209,461 pounds, an increase of nearly 220 per cent. In 1850 Virginia raised 56,803,227 pounds, and Kentucky 55,501,196 pounds. In other words, in 1850, out of a total product of tobacco of less than two hundred million pounds in the States and Territories, these two States produced over one hundred and twelve millions. Of the amount of 434,209,461 pounds produced in all the States and Territories in 1860, Virginia produced 123,968,312 pounds and Kentucky 108,126,840 pounds. In other words, Virginia and Kentucky produced in 1860 more than half the tobacco grown in the United States.

It is a curious fact that more or less tobacco is raised in every State and Territory except Dakota.

The amount raised in the New England States in 1850 was 1,405,920 pounds; in 1860, 9,266,445 pounds. Connecticut rose from 1,266,624 pounds in 1860 to 6,133 pounds; Massachusetts from 138,246 pounds in 1850 to 3,233,198 pounds in 1860.

The amount raised in the Middle States in 1850 was 22,411,477 pounds; in 1860, 47,531,517 pounds. New York increased her production from 83,189 pounds in 1850 to 5,764,682 pounds in 1860. Pennsylvania increased from 912,651 pounds in 1850 to 3,181,586 pounds in 1860. The increase in Maryland was from 21,408,497 pounds to 38,410,965 pounds.

The amount raised in the Southern States in 1850 was 90,961,429 pounds; in 1860, 203,642,093. Of these two hundred and three and a half million pounds raised in the Southern States in 1860, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina raised two hundred millions.

The amount raised in the Western States in 1850 was 84,953,997 pounds; in 1860, 173,758,787 pounds.

Next to Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri are the greatest tobacco growing States in the West.

The amount raised in the Pacific States in 1850 was 9,862 pounds; in 1860, 10,609 pounds.

The collection of tax on tobacco in Virginia for the seven months ending September 30th, was \$2,194,353.99, against \$225,614.61 for the same period of last year, the increase this year being \$1,968,739.38. The Supervisor estimates that the revenue from tobacco in Virginia for the year commencing March, 1869, and ending March, 1870, will be at least \$3,000,000 greater than for the previous year.

Raising Barley—Feeding Cows.

John Johnston, of Geneva, N. Y., visited this summer Joseph Harris, of Rochester. Mr. H. alludes to this visit in his "Walks and Talks on the Farm," in the *Agriculturist* for August. We copy the following paragraphs:

After dinner we got him talking about his own farm experience—and what a rich experience it has been! When he made his first purchase, "You will starve on that land," the neighbors said. He drew out a large quantity of manure that had been accumulating for years, and put it on to a field, he was about to sow to barley. "You are throwing away your time and money," was all the encouragement he received; and what was worse than all, the barley itself seemed to confirm their opinion. *It was a miserable crop!* Poor Johnston! It must have been a bitter pill to swallow, but his faith was strong, and he kept busily at work. He mowed and got together what little barley there was, and ploughed the land twice, harrowed it thoroughly, and then sowed wheat. And this time he got his reward. It was a great crop. "No crop," he remarked, "requires such good land and such thorough tillage as barley. Land that is rich enough to produce a good crop of barley will be rich enough after the barley is off to grow a good crop of wheat without more manure."

The next morning, after having been to the barnyard, where the men were milking the cows he asked, "What makes your cows so thin? You could not have wintered them well." This remark "took me down" considerably. I rather prided myself on feeding the cows so well in winter. And I have been for several weeks feeding them steamed potatoes and a little corn meal; and besides this, their pasture is capital. In fact, I have been a little afraid of getting my cows too fat. I feed higher than anybody else in the neighborhood, and then to be told that the cows are thin! Well, if Mr. J. says so, all right! I will feed higher: I believe in supplying all the food a cow can turn into butter. And I believe, too, in making cows fat in winter, being satisfied that, with a good cow, we got all the fat back again in the form of butter during the summer.

Mr. Johnston's cows, are grade Shorthorns, and are very fat, but they give a large quantity of milk. He says, "there is nothing like Durhams." He has just sold a two-year-old heifer to the butcher for \$116. She weighed 1300 pounds or so. Except for the last few months, she had nothing but grass and hay. But then his grass is of the best quality. He believes, as I do, that on dry land, the more you cultivate it, and the more manure you use, the more nutritious will be the grass. Few understand what an immense advantage this is. Mr. J. has to milk his cows three times a day, and gets a pail full each time; and the cows have nothing but hay and grass, winter and summer. But the truth is that it would take two or three quarts of corn meal to make twenty-five pounds of ordinary hay equal to that Mr. J. gets from his thoroughly underdrained, clean, and richly manured land. Those of us who are trying to improve our farms should take encouragement. The advantages to be gained are greater in every way than most of us understand.

Normandy Butters.

The French Chamber of Agriculture have this year paid a visit to Carentan, and inspected several important houses in the butter and egg trade. In the course of their visits, they expressed their high approbation of the egg department of MM. Vaultier and Barbançon, and of the butter establishments of Mme. Lepeletier and M. Edouard Enos. It is calculated that Mme. Lepeletier exports to England every year salted butter to the amount of £320,000, and some idea may be formed of the extensiveness of her establishment, when we state that she employs thirty workmen in packing the butter exported and sixty coopers in making and coopering the firkins. M. Enos also exports butter to England of the annual value of £160,000; but his business differs in some respects from that of Mme. Lepeletier. His exportations consist of fresh, half salted and salted butters, and he deals, without any agent or middle party, with the chief firms in London, Maitland, Birmingham, Portsmouth, Harwich, Bristol, etc. The skillful distribution in the work hall, the agreeable appearance which it presents to visitors, the order and cleanliness which prevail, and the clever management of M. Enos himself, who superintends the whole of the works, make this establishment a perfect model for one of that description. The butters dealt with are bought on the markets of the districts of the Manche, Calvados and Orne. During the visit of the committee a meeting was held, presided over by the Mayor of Carentan. His worship delivered a speech on the commerce and industry of Carentan, and golden medals were presented to Mme. Lepeletier and M. Enos, for the improvements which they had effected in their branch of industry, and for the impetus they had given to the export trade.—*London Grocer*.

Farming.

For a man who is thoroughly in earnest farming offers a grand field for effort; but the man who is only half in earnest, who thinks that costly barns, imported stock and a nicely rolled lawn are the great objects of attainment, may accomplish pretty results, but they will be small ones. So the dilettante farmer, who has a smattering of science, whose head is filled with nostrums, who thinks his salts will do it all, who doses his crops now to feebleness and now to an unnatural exuberance, who dawdles over his fermentations while his neighbor's oxen are breaking into his rye field, who has no managing capacity, no breadth of vision, who sends two men to accomplish the work of one—let such a man give up all hope of making farming a lucrative pursuit. But if a man, as we said, be thoroughly in earnest, if he have the sagacity to see all over the farm, to systematize his labor, to carry out his plans punctually and thoroughly; if he is not above economics, nor heedless to the teachings of science, nor unobservant of progress elsewhere, nor neglectful of such opportunities as were the Yale Agricultural Lectures—let him work, for he will have his reward. But even such an one will never come to his "four in hand," except they be colts of his own raising; or to private concerts in his own grounds, except what the birds make.—*D. G. Mitchell*.

Horticultural.

The Flower Garden.

FEBRUARY.

When the weather becomes moderate and the ground in order, deciduous shrubbery and hardy plants may be set out. The borders should be spaded carefully and got in order. Lay good half-rotted manure on all borders that may need it, which may be worked into the surface soil later.

Annuals.—Hardy annuals for early blooming should be sown towards the end of the month on a warm border. Desirable kinds that may be sown are, Balsams, Globe Amaranthus, Portulaccas, the beautiful varieties of Phlox Drummondii, ten weeks stocks, &c.

Bedding Plants.—These should be propagated under glass, for planting out in the flower beds during the spring and summer months. Geraniums, Verbenas, Fuchsias, Petunias, &c.

The Fruit Garden.

In the Fruit Garden make all needful preparation for planting, and be prepared to put in all hardy plants whenever the state of the ground will allow.

For new plantations deep and thorough cultivation, and especially proper drainage, are of much more importance than high manuring.

Pruning of all hardy trees and shrubs may be done in this month.

Mulch about newly planted trees to protect against frost. For winter and summer treatment the mulch is alike useful.

Put strong stakes to all newly planted trees, and wrap well with straw-rope to prevent chafing.

Old apple and pear trees may be greatly improved, by judicious pruning, and by a good dressing of manure on the surface. Scrape well the bark, cleaning off all moss, and wash with a strong mixture of soft-soap.

Following Nature.

[Extract of an Essay read before the Alton Horticultural Society, by Hon. W. C. Flagg.]

We hear much loose talk in horticultural matters about "following nature." One man proposes to follow nature by omitting cultivation; another by abolishing pruning; another by mulching, and so on—justifying some very diverse and curious practices by that ambiguous expression.

In this essay I wish to call attention to one or two propositions, qualifying and taking exception to this mode of thought and practice.

I. In horticulture we do not seek the conditions nor the results of nature. Instead of scattered trees, growing irregularly, we want great masses regularly planted, for convenience in cultivation. Instead of vigorous trees, we want beautiful trees; and in place of the small and acid fruit of the fields and forests, we desire the large and luscious monstrosities of the garden and orchard. "It is evident," says Dr. Warder, in his work upon apples, "that very often the conditions of a plant and

its products, which we most highly prize, and towards which all our efforts in its culture are directed, are really departures from that natural and healthful status; in other words, what we covet is really a state of diseased and abnormal action."

II. Hence, it is evident that we cannot say we "follow nature" in horticulture, except in this sense: that we must know the laws of nature, and obey or violate them according to the object to be accomplished. In propagation, we learn to observe the law of relationship in grafting the apple upon the apple and not upon the pear; and again to violate it in grafting the pear upon the quince, in order to threaten life, which tends to fruitfulness. In transplantation, we learn that fibrous-rooted plants recover themselves most easily, and seek by frequent removals to induce roots of that character for the benefit of the tree in its final and permanent planting in the orchard.—In cultivation we stimulate an excessive growth to obtain early maturity; and in pruning we sometimes endeavor to induce stronger growth of wood; or again to threaten life and induce the formation of fruit buds.

These illustrations might be continued at great length; but perhaps I have given enough to show that the art of horticulture is the wise application of natural sciences, and hardly in any sense an imitation of the prodigal and costly methods of nature. Nature is extravagant—as in view of her large landed possessions she can afford to be. She can devote several rods of ground to growing an inferior and sour crab apple tree, such as we read of in "John Brown." But the thrifty fruit-grower on his forty and eighty acres of land must husband his space and make every rod blossom and fruit. His art must "mend nature." Nature don't care whether she gets a crop or not. She has no debts to pay with the expected fruit. But the horticulturist has "young barbarians at their play" whose natures, at some expense, he hopes to train and rear into something higher and nobler; and this and food and raiment make profits needful, and, as all men should, he must produce or create these profits by yearly care and toil.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

The Summer Bulbs.

James Vick, of Rochester, contributes to the American Farmer the following: The summer bulbs are a very interesting class of flowers, generally large and commanding in form, and of the most dashing and brilliant colors. By summer bulbs, I mean those that are called tender and are destroyed by frost, and therefore must be kept in the house or cellar during the winter, and planted in the spring. This distinction should always be kept in view by the lovers of flowers, for it is not uncommon for people to send to seedmen and nurserymen in the spring for fall bulbs, which, if sent them at that time, would be entirely worthless. It is best to let the summer bulbs remain in the hands of the seedsmen until spring, when they can be obtained and planted at once.

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of our summer flowering bulbs, having tall spikes of flowers, two feet or more in height, and often several spikes from the same bulb. They are of the most desirable colors, scarlet, crimson,

white, striped, purple, &c. Seedsmen give a list of a hundred and more varieties, but a dozen or two will give a fine collection of colors.

The Gladioli may be planted in this latitude any time from the middle of April to the first of June. Set the bulbs about nine inches apart, and cover some three inches deep. In the autumn, as soon as the leaves and stem begin to ripen, take up the bulbs, dry them well, and keep them from frost until the following spring.

The Tuberose is a beautiful wax flower, very sweet scented, growing on long stems some two feet in height, and each stem bearing many flowers. Plant as soon as the soil is warm in the spring, and in the warmest, driest place you have.

The Tiger flower is a very pretty and a very curious shell-like flower, giving bloom all the summer. Even a small bed is seldom, if ever, without flowers.

The Tritoma is, however, the most curious and interesting to most persons. Although it can hardly be called new, we may travel many hundreds of miles without seeing even a single specimen in this country. This curious plant throws up a strong flower-stem, thicker than the finger, some three or four feet in height, with a spike of flowers at the top often a foot in length. It is called in Europe the "Red Hot Poker," which it somewhat resembles. No other flower is so valuable for planting among shrubbery and evergreens as the brilliant colors, even of a single plant, seem to light up a large mass of heavy shrubbery.

TO REJUVENATE OLD GRAPEVINES.—The editor of the *Practical Farmer* says: "Having on our premises, planted by former owners, probably twenty years ago, half a dozen old grapevines, with large weather-beaten trunks or stems, which made annually but little new wood, and yielded but very few poor grapes, two seasons ago we cut off the branches, and laid the main stems down in trenches, covering with about a foot of earth. Vigorous and healthy shoots sprang up in great abundance, the weak ones of which were broken off, and leading ones, at proper distances, trained to the arbor. The new growths are now clean, healthy and strong—sufficient entirely to cover the large arbor the present season; we now look for bushels of fruit from the new bearing wood. We see old grapevines everywhere doing no good, and which could be made young and thrifty by this process."

WHEAT, PRODUCE PER ACRE.—The consular returns to the Foreign Office for 1868 give the produce of France as 13.89 bushels; Prussia, 17.13; Belgium, 21—(we give these as having agriculture in a high state compared with Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Austria, and as the countries where "peasant proprietors" are so numerous, and farms so small; while the United Kingdom averages 28, and the high-farmed districts of the east of Scotland and England 44 bushels per acre, the latter being treble that of France and double of Belgium; a fact worthy of the consideration of political economists. The average of the United States is almost the same as that of France.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*

Stock.

Winter Feeding with Roots.

It seems difficult to account for the fact that so little progress has been made in this country in the cultivation of root crops. We have, indeed, our indian corn, which the English have not, as an intermediate and cleansing crop. It takes the same place in a rotation that the roots do with them, and is in some, though not in full, measure a cleansing crop. It is a very exhausting crop, however, leaving the land in worse condition than any other known to our systems of cultivation, and makes very indifferent preparation for wheat or other grain. It has intrinsic and peculiar value, which has made, and will continue to make, its cultivation universal; but that it makes a suitable substitute for roots in the matter of preparing the ground for wheat and grass seeds will hardly be acknowledged.

The true reason, probably, of this want of appreciation of the root crop is the comparatively limited extent of our stock feeding in winter. So far as that is done, the Indian corn is deemed all-sufficient, but we pay little attention to it generally, and have little appreciation of the great good arising from the rich stores of home-made manure which the English farm-yard yields. We are told that there is not a farm in England of any magnitude but has its shepherd. That the shepherd and his dog are as certain to be met with as the carter and his plough-boys, and if the former was dismissed and the flock sold off any arable farm, there would soon be no occasion for the carter and his teams. The flock is at the foundation of the system, the fertility of the soil depending mainly on the manure made. On arable farms the fat sheep are sold in the spring or early part of the summer, generally in spring, and the animals are most numerous in winter. It is the eating of the root crops by these animals which is the leading peculiarity of English farming. A farmer who should attempt to farm ploughed land without sheep, especially in the lighter lands, would expect to come to ruin, and the stock feeding in winter, with ample supply of roots, is the foundation-stone of successful grain growing. A leading agricultural journal of England says in a late number: "The produce of the farm-yard is to every farmer the first and chief assistance. The production and use of farm-yard dung is the foundation of all successful farming. A very large portion of the manure thus produced is employed for the root crop. Its employment differs very widely, according to the nature of the soil. In some cases it is drawn upon the land as soon as it is made, and ploughed into the soil without delay; in other cases it is heaped in the field until spring tillages are well advanced; while some adopt the rule of drawing it fresh from the yards, and putting it in bouts or ridges, ready for being covered up at once by the ridge-plough. Each system has its advocates, and there are circumstances under which each may be preferable."

When we recollect that besides this great value set on farm-yard manure, the farmers of England expend yearly enormous sums in bones, guano, and other portable fertilizers, it

will not seem so strange that the average wheat crop of old England is twenty-eight bushels per acre, while the fertile new State of Michigan does not exceed twelve bushels. It may be set down, we think, as certain that we will never rival English production of grain until we show the same interest in the production of manure, and make our winter farm-yards the central thought of our farming systems. When manure-making becomes the leading idea, and winter stock-feeding is made a conspicuous feature in our husbandry, then we shall have taken the first step in the work of reform, whose legitimate results will be the high and profitable averages of good English farming.

Supposing it were undertaken to establish this important feature of a new order of farming, and that our farmers should begin to appreciate stock feeding in winter with especial reference to the value of the manure, would it then be deemed necessary to introduce root cultivation as a necessary part of such a system? It has generally been considered that our Indian corn was all-sufficient. Certainly, no one doubts its great value. But have not roots a special and peculiar value which make them indispensable to such a system? It must be borne in mind that English stock feeders are far from dispensing with food of like character with our corn. Oil cake, of several kinds, beans, &c., are staple articles in feeding; yet who does not know of what unmeasured value the turnip cultivation has been in English agriculture, and how high its appreciation still is. Its annual value is said to be not less than a hundred millions of dollars, and the utmost care is taken to secure a good crop.

In this country it is admitted to have a certain value as food for interchanging with our corn, yet its intrinsic value is testified to in the further admission that a great deal of English beef is fitted for the shambles on straw and turnips alone. The small cost at which the crop may be cultivated, the late period of the season at which it may be sown, and its character as a cleansing crop, leaving the soil in fine state for after crops of grain and grass, are incidental advantages. The great use made of it in England makes a strong presumption in its favor, and the secondary qualities mentioned would make strong arguments in support of their introduction generally as subsidiary to winter stock feeding, notwithstanding our general use of Indian corn. An experienced feeder in Ohio gives his direct testimony to their value in a late number of Deitz's Experimental Farm Journal as follows:

"After an experience of more than thirty years' feeding roots to cows and stock ewes, I am convinced that more than half the value of roots is almost entirely overlooked. Observation has conducted to the following conclusions: 1st. The succulent and alternative properties of roots are essential to the healthfulness of ruminating animals when excluded from green pastures. 2d. In addition to the large amount of actual nutrition in roots, they impart to meat, grain, hay and other dry food juicy and alternative properties that so modify the dry food as to render it doubly valuable in sustaining the animal economy. 3d. With one peck or more of chopped roots to each

cow, morning and evening, our cows are in good condition and yield as much rich milk and butter during winter and spring as in summer and autumn. I add the root to the other food to secure the best results. 4. Breeding from four hundred to five hundred ewes, commencing to drop their lambs about the middle of March, we can raise as many lambs as there are ewes without starving any for want of milk. 5. Cows are not subject to so many and dangerous maladies. One acre of sugar beets will save a herd of six cows from many troubles, the owner from the losses of animals, butter and milk, and in addition furnish as much food as ten acres of oats. Why do not dairymen cease to feed those fermented, stimulating, unnatural slops, and feed roots in winter. A poor, unhealthy cow cannot make healthy milk."

Let it be hoped that those who have concluded that the root cultivation in England is only the result of their inability to grow Indian corn, and that in that valuable cereal we have for it a sufficient substitute, will reconsider the matter, and reconsider, in connection with the urgent necessity that all our farms have for more manure, and therefore more cattle and those cattle not to be fed exclusively in summer, and allowed to tread the life out of our already meagre soils, but to be kept mainly off the land and fed in yards and stalls, and with the cheapest, yet at the same time the best food that can be commanded. We may yet find that the English and Swedish turnip and the sugar-beet are what we especially want.—*Weekly-Sun.*

The Chicken Disease.

We have complaints from various sections in eastern Pennsylvania of the prevalence of a disease among fowls of a very fatal character. Some people call it "chicken cholera," some pleuro-pneumonia, and others "liver complaint." It is not confined to chickens, but attacks turkeys, ducks, &c., as well. From all that appears to be known of it, the liver seems to be affected, and though the disease proves fatal in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, a remedy has been found for it, which must of course be administered in time. It is a "blue pill," known as such to apothecaries. Give each chicken as soon as seized with the disease a two-grain blue pill, and if not out of danger by the following morning another—two pills almost universally effecting a cure! This is an easy and cheap remedy.

We have heard of farmers in the adjoining counties losing as many as from fifty to one hundred turkeys within two days, and very few escaped some loss, except those who provided for their fowls dry, cleanly houses, pure water, gravel, a little lime, old mortar or pulverized oyster-shells, corn-meal mush, and once a week a little chopped fresh meat. Those who thus provide for their feathered progeny are never visited with liver complaint roup, pip, &c., and it is just as well that this should be remembered.

A farmer from Bucks county, who did not suffer in this way, in answering a question, said that he had no doubt that unscrupulous persons were offering some of this diseased poultry for sale, and it behooved all to be cautious in making their purchases. Diseased poultry was easily known by its unnatural color and want of plumpness and condition. A word, therefore, to the wise, &c.—*German-town Telegraph.*

The American Farmer.

Baltimore, February 1, 1870.

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Acknowledgment.

We beg to thank those of our exchanges who have so favorably noticed (editorially) the first number of our new volume. We have received very flattering notices from the following:

New England Farmer... Boston, Mass.
Gettysburg Compiler... Gettysburg, Pa.
Holmesburg Gazette... Holmesburg, Pa.
Delaware Co. American Media, Pa.
Delawarean... Dover, Del.
Middletown Transcript... Middletown, Del.
Delaware Republican... Wilmington, Del.
National Standard... Salem, N. J.
Baltimore Sun... Baltimore, Md.
Catholic Mirror... " "
Cecil Whig... Elkton, Md.
Baltimore Co. Union... Towson, Md.
Common Sense... Ellicott City, Md.
Easton Journal... Easton, Md.
Maryland Journal... Towson, Md.
Maryland Citizen... Centerville, Md.
Chestertown Transcript... Chestertown, Md.
True Marylander... Princess Ann, Md.
Democrat and Herald... Cambridge, Md.
Worcester Co. Shield... Snow Hill, Md.
Denton Journal... Denton, Md.
Port Tobacco Times... Port Tobacco, Md.
Richmond Whig... Richmond, Va.
Old Commonwealth... Harrisonburg, Va.
Virginia Advance... Culpeper C. H., Va.
Clarke Courier... Berryville, Va.
Winchester News... Winchester, Va.
Shenandoah Herald... New Market, Va.
Chronicle... Charlottesville, Va.
Native Virginian... Gordonsville, Va.
Chatham Tribune... Pittsylvania C. H., Va.
Times and Gazette... Parkersburg, W. Va.
Wirt Co. Democrat... Elizabeth, W. Va.
Examiner... Salisbury, N. C.
Chronicle and Sentinel... Augusta, Ga.
Rural Southerner... Atlanta, Ga.
Christian Index... Atlanta, Ga.
Northern Farmer... Janesville, Wis.

The Bright Side, published by Messrs. Alden & True, Chicago, Ill., is a children's paper, and inculcates "whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report." Published monthly at 50 cts. a year.

The Agricultural Press.

The *Western Farmer* has an extended article in a late issue, commenting on what is justly said in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of the value of the *Agricultural Press*, and has among other things this remarkable paragraph:

"One of these, the *American Farmer*, published at Baltimore, Md., was established in 1819. It has not been continuously published, however. The honor of being the pioneer in this work may be claimed with some justice by Luther Tucker, who established the *Genesee Farmer* in 1831, and has continued to publish it regularly; the name being changed to *Cultivator* and *Country Gentleman*, of which journal he is still the senior proprietor and editor."

One thing may be confidently said, that notwithstanding the opinion of the *Western Farmer* as to its "justice," neither Mr. Tucker nor any one for him, who is at all acquainted with the facts, will ever set up such a claim. Mr. Tucker is a veteran in the work, and no one interested in the prosperity and character of the *Agricultural Press* would detract an iota from his well earned fame. It is a double honor to have conducted successfully two such journals as the old *Genesee Farmer* and the *Country Gentleman*. But Mr. Tucker is in no sense a "pioneer," as we will show our contemporary, and in doing so will correct some remarkable errors of his statement.

The *Western Farmer* is mistaken when it says that Mr. Tucker "has continued to published it (the *Genesee Farmer*) regularly; the name being changed to *Cultivator* and *Country Gentleman*." The *Genesee Farmer*, as is generally known, was absorbed some years ago into the *American Agriculturist*, when Mr. Harris, who had for some years owned it, became one of the associate editors of the last named journal. The *Cultivator* was the journal of that very able and well known agricultural writer, Judge Buel, and at his death passed to Mr. Tucker, who issued, some time after, the weekly form as the *Country Gentleman*. The *Genesee Farmer*, as published by Gaylord and Tucker, was an able and admirable journal, but it is no discredit to it to say that Buel's *Cultivator* was, probably, by large odds, the most popular agricultural journal of its day.

The *Western Farmer*, while it gives the date of the first publication of the *American Farmer*, lays aside its claims as a "pioneer" with the remark, "It has not been continuously published, however," and claiming "the honor" for Mr. Tucker, says, "and has continued to publish it (the *Genesee Farmer*) regularly." We have shown that he did not continue to publish it at all; but suppose he had done so, what has that to do with being a "pioneer? The *American Farmer* had issued about six hundred numbers during twelve successive years, when the first number of the *Genesee Farmer* appeared, and Mr. Tucker with it. Suppose it had not issued another number, would that make Mr. Tucker a "pioneer?"

But had there been no *American Farmer*, the *New England Farmer*, which was started in August, 1822, was still nine years in advance of the *Genesee Farmer*, and before its

appearance had issued continuously about four hundred and fifty numbers. Even within the limits of his own State, Mr. Tucker was anticipated by Judge Buel, who started the *Cultivator* in 1830. "The Plough Boy" had been started in Albany in August, 1819, four months after the first appearance of the *American Farmer*, but was not sustained.

John S. Skinner, a Marylander, born and brought up, was the pioneer agricultural journalist of the United States, and the *American Farmer* which he established was the pioneer journal. Our able contemporary, the *Boston Cultivator*, published some months ago an interesting account of early agricultural publications, in which full justice is done to Mr. Skinner. We quote what the *Cultivator* says:

"On April 2d, 1819, in Baltimore, Md., was published the first number of the '*American Farmer*,' the first weekly agricultural journal, so far as at present informed, issued in this country, edited by the celebrated Col. John S. Skinner, a gentleman highly honored and respected by the rural population, as by all others who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The pith of his inaugural is copied from the first number, now before us:

"The great aim and the chief pride of the '*American Farmer*,' will be, to collect information from every source on every branch of husbandry, thus to enable the reader to study the various systems which experience has proved to be the best, under given circumstances, and in short, to put him in possession of that knowledge and skill in the exercise of his means, without which the best farm and the most ample materials will remain but as so much *dead capital* in the hands of their proprietor."

"The '*American Farmer*' is still published in Baltimore, by our old friend Worthington, notwithstanding the President of the N. E. Agr. Society said, in his address at the late annual meeting, that it was discontinued.—Vol. III of the sixth series is completed the present month, and long may it wave under its old motto—

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
Agricolae." VIRGIL.

This Mr. Skinner, of whom the *Western Farmer* seems never to have heard, was sufficiently "celebrated" to be invited to New York by Mr. Greeley of the *Tribune*, to edit the most valuable and expensive agricultural magazine ever published in this country, and was even invited to Boston ("think of that, Master Brook!") to deliver an agricultural address.

It is said in the above extract from the *Boston Cultivator*, that the President of the New England Agricultural Society, Dr. Loring, had said in his late annual address, that the *American Farmer* was discontinued. Some months ago the *Farmer* rather irreverently "made fun" of one of the great Massachusetts glorification speeches of this distinguished President, and this ignoring our existence is, we suspect, a little game to make folks think he didn't mind it.

"*The True Story of Mrs. Shakespeare's Life*," Loring, publisher, Boston. This is a spicy satire on the Byron-Stowe scandal, is very amusing and costs only 10 cents.

Those Chickens and How They Hatch,

We gave in our December number, a very interesting statement of the process by which the young chicken makes its way out of the egg by the aid of its fond paternal parent, as set forth by our neighbour the *Maryland Farmer*. While chickens had been hatched since the world began, it was never known before, so it seemed, how skillfully each had been "hooked" out of his shell by the artful application of his mother's beak. We were prompt to notice the discovery, and to claim the credit of it for our native State. But we confess to be "taken down" somewhat by an esteemed correspondent from the State of South Carolina, a friend whom we know to have been for many years President of an Agricultural Society, an able writer and skilled generally in agricultural lore. He writes to us that he and his good wife have taken the matter into serious consideration and have come to the conclusion that "it can't be so;" and calls our attention to the fact that in the artificial hatchers now so common the hens are not allowed to interfere. We would ask our correspondent whether he has seen one of these hatchers, and whether he is sure that there are not artificial "hooks" to hook the chickens out, contrived perhaps, somewhat after the manner of the hand which puts in and takes out the loaves, in a mechanical bakery? We do not say that this is so, but only suggest. Our neighbour will, no doubt, "with reason answer" these objections of our correspondent.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Board of Trustees of this institution at a recent meeting, elected Col. Alfred Herbert, by a unanimous vote, to the chair of Agricultural Chemistry and Natural Sciences. Col. Herbert is a native of Prince George's county, Md., graduated at West Point with distinction and served in the artillery branch of the service in the Florida war, where he was brevetted for good conduct and gallantry on several occasions. Since his retirement from the army he has been at the head of military and scientific schools in South Carolina, and also engaged in civil engineering. He was recommended for his present position by Professors at West Point, and by Gen. Meade, Gen. Jos. E. Johnson, Admiral Porter and other eminent officers.

Our Premium List.

We regret that want of space precludes the appearance of our Premium List in this number. We have arranged and will publish in our next number a list of *valuable and useful* premiums for persons who will send us subscribers, with the amount of their subscriptions.

Those who desire to try for the premiums can begin at once to send in names, with the money, at the rate of \$1.50 for each subscriber.

They need not aim at any particular premium, but can order any one on the list, when the required number of names are sent in, *with the money*. The names need not be sent in all at once, nor need they be all to the same post office, but persons sending us names, must state that they are for premiums.

Book Table.

Baltimore Christian Advocate.—A Southern Methodist journal. Edited by Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Bond and Rev. Robert A. Holland. Price \$4 a year. The first number is an excellent one, and as the Advocate promises to be "free from narrow and offensive sectarianism," it will no doubt merit "the confidence of all who love the cause of Christian Truth, and desire in the great struggle now imminent to stand by the Cross."

Herald of Health.—Wood & Holbrook, publishers, New York. Price \$3 a year. A steel engraving of Humboldt is given to every subscriber for 1870 who remits in advance.

Vick's Illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide for 1870 is emphatically "Vick's," in both usefulness and style of execution.

The liberality that prompts Mr. Vick to furnish this *excellent* work for 10 cents is truly commendable, and is, no doubt, appreciated by those who love and dwell among the flowers. Address James Vick, Rochester, N. York.

Wholesale Catalogue of Mt. Hope Nurseries, by the old established firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1870, published by Messrs. Luther Tucker & Sons, Albany, N. Y. Price 30 cts.

Silver's "New Poultry Book" is a brief and practical treatise on the history, breeding and successful management of various kinds of fowls. By L. B. Silver, Salem, Ohio. Price 50 cents.

Small Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener.—The January number of this valuable monthly is upon our table. It is brimfull of *practical* instruction on growing fruit and the beautifying of the home. We commend it to every person who has any taste or love for fruit and flowers. Price only 50 cents per year. The January number will be forwarded to all applicants free, although a stamp should be sent to pay return postage. Address A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y.

The Rural Gentleman, published at Baltimore, Md., and Harrisburg, Pa., by Mr. J. B. Robinson, has been changed from a monthly to a semi-monthly and from a pamphlet to an eight page paper form. Price \$1 a year.

We wish our neighbor the abundant success that his enterprise deserves.

Among our exchanges, we see the *People's Literary Companion*, published by Messrs. E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Me. It contains, besides other items of interest, a large number of valuable farm and household receipts. Price \$1 a year, published monthly.

The Manufacturer and Builder, Western & Co., publishers, New York. The January number of this valuable journal has been received. Although especially adapted to the wants of the artisan, it is instructive and entertaining to all. Price only \$1.50 a year. Take it!

Mr. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, presents to each subscriber to that paper, free of cost, a copy of the *Public Ledger Almanac*. It is well gotten up, and the character of its contents is in keeping with the beauty of its external appearance.

Messrs. Hanna & Lewis, No. 4 South street, Baltimore, have favored us with a copy of "The Holy Grail," Tennyson's new poem, published by Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

We learn that over fifty thousand copies of this poem were sold in London, by the first of January.

Prices, 10cts, 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1, according to style.

From Messrs. Root & Cady, Chicago, Ill., we have four songs set to music: "We'll have to mortgage the farm," (price 75 cts.), "Tin-ni-min-ni-win-kum-ca," (price 30 cts.), "Making love while on the ice," (price 30 cts.) and "Mother's waiting for her children," (price 35 cts.)

The publishers justly claim that these songs are the acme of composition in the several departments of sentimental, comic, descriptive and pathetic song writing. "Mother's waiting for her children" is a perfect gem. The sentiment of the song and the melody of the music combine to make it an acceptable addition to the stock of popular songs.

"Brainard's Musical World" (monthly) has a large amount of choice new music in each number. Published by S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, at \$1 a year.

The "Silver Tongue," by Messrs. E. P. Needham & Son, New York, devoted principally to organ music, is given away at the low price of 50 cents a year. Single numbers 5 cents.

Politics and Puffs not in Our Line.

The "American Farmer's" sphere of work is, as its title-page states, in the line of "Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural and Household Economy." With *Politics* we have nothing to do. While both editor and publisher, in their *individual capacities*, are as much entitled as others to their political opinions, yet as editor and publisher they have none.

We have both business interests and duty to our subscribers to consult in this matter. Our subscribers pay us for matter relating to the farm, the garden, the fireside, and for that only; and we would be recreant to our trust, if we burdened our pages with such extraneous matter as politics.

Neither do we give "Puffs." Subscribers pay for reading matter, and advertisers for advertisements. We, at times, *voluntarily* give editorial notices of articles that we can conscientiously recommend, but we do not receive pay for them from advertisers. We have repeatedly refused to insert advertisements and puffs in our editorial columns, and at a pecuniary loss to ourselves.

Our friends will please bear these facts in mind and on our part, we promise to keep the "American Farmer" up to its old standard of a *first-class, reliable Agricultural Journal*.

Sunday Reading.

On Sunday, on the *Lord's Days* rather, we may let our hearts dwell on the everlasting kingdom of heaven, and the vast glory of the world to come, who they are, that shall enjoy it, on what terms that crown may be purchased, that transcending of that felicity above all, that the world can call rich, and beautiful, and glorious; how pleasant that life will be, how free from hunger and thirst, and cold, and nakedness, from all possibility of sin and danger, from death and sorrow, from sadness, from anxiety, corruption, perturbation, from changes, and sickness, and weakness, and infirmities, from fear, and storms, and tempest; from assaults of the world, the flesh, and the devil; how full of love and delight and ravishment it will be; how sweetly the weary soul will rest in the bosom of everlasting mercy, how glorious a sight the new Jerusalem will be; how reviving a spectacle to behold the guard-royal of angels, shinning in robes of light; the noble army of martyrs, the goodly fellowship of Patriarchs and Prophets, and what is more, Christ, as man, glorified with His Father's Glory, shining, like the sun, in His meridian lustre.

When the Christian Church comes to recognize more truly the obligation imposed upon it, by the original command of its Founder, *go teach all nations*, a command which, having never been recalled or abrogated, can never be obsolete, will awaken another energy of its apostolic office and character, than has been witnessed in many later ages, in this most noble work of piety and charity combined, and thereby begin to discharge an inalienable duty, in furthering the clear design of the Gospel, and perhaps also the consummation of prophesy. Whether belief shall be universal we know not, but as to the duty of making an universal tender and communication of the Christian Faith, it is too clear to be denied and too sacred to be innocently neglected.

All Christians are baptised in, or into, *the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*, that is, into the faith, service, and worship of the Holy Trinity, and so from their very Baptism are obliged to render and give to each Person Divine worship and adoration. Indeed, this is the main difference between the worship of Christians and Jews; the Jews worship God, as one single Person, acknowledging neither, Son, nor Personal Holy Ghost subsisting in the Divine nature. But we, Christians worship God in a trinity of Persons, and Unity of Essence; *God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Three Persons and One God.*

Tell me with what confidence canst thou lie down to sleep, and pass away the black darkness of the night? With what fearful, and ugly dreams shall thy soul, thinkest thou, be troubled, unless thou shalt first arm thyself against such delusions and fears, by strong and devout prayers? Let the wicked spirits find thee without such a guard, and presently thou becomest a prey to them; let them spy thee at thy prayers, and presently like frightened thieves, they run away.

The Fireside.

The Farmer Feedeth All.

"My lord rides through his palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state,
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The sailor plows the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer.
And the soldier wars without a fear:
But fall to each what'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cherry red the sword,
Priest preacheth pure the holy word,
Dame Alice worketh braiding well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell;
The tap-wife sells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fisheth in the mere,
And courtier's ruffles strut and shine,
While pages bring the Gaseon wine.
But fall to each what'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castles fair and high,
Wherever rivers runneth by;
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand,
Great arches, monuments and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, be it here or there,
And well man worketh every where.
But work or rest, what'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all."

St. Valentine's Day.

The 14th of February is a day that has long been kept sacred to St. Valentine, although in more modern times, its observance has been prostituted to the disreputable practice of sending anonymous letters.

In these unromantic times, when the *summum bonum* of existence seems to be the possession of wealth, it is refreshing to the mind to recall the customs and legends of other days; and among the most interesting of them is the history of this festival, one of Cupid's gala-days.

St. Valentine was a priest of Rome, who suffered martyrdom in the third century, and the 14th of February was dedicated to him, as the 24th of June is to St. John the Baptist, or the 27th of December to St. John the Evangelist. The custom of devoting the day to the service of Hymen arose from the fact that it happened at the season when birds began to mate. Mission, a learned traveller who lived in the early part of the last century, gives the following account of the ceremonies by which the day was observed:

"On the eve of St. Valentine's Day, the young folks in England and Scotland by a very ancient custom, celebrate a little festival. An equal number of maids and bachelors get together; each writes his or her true or feigned name upon separate billets which they roll up, and draw away by lots, the maids taking the men's billets, and the men the maids; so that each of the men lights upon a girl that he calls his *valentine*, and each of the girls upon a young man whom she calls hers. By this means each has two valentines, but the man sticks faster to the valentine that is fallen to him, than to the valentine to whom he is fallen. Fortune having thus divided the company into so many couples, the valentines give balls and treats to their mistresses, wear their billets several days upon their bosoms or sleeves, and this little sport often ends in love."

The origin of the custom is ascribed also to the Lupercal Feasts at Rome in honor of Pan and Juno, in one of the games of which young persons, male and female, select each other, by lot, in sports.

The practice of sending valentines is comparatively a modern one. At first they were mere messenger of love, and there was generally some clue by which the recipients knew who their admirers were; but of late evil-disposed persons have tried to gratify their morbid tastes by sending to their neighbors caricatures of such a nature that it is better to be the receiver than the sender. It is true, it is frequently done by young folks in way of a joke, but in most cases, doubtless, the motive is a bad one. Envious and spiteful persons, who have not the courage to confront their opponents, resort to comic valentines as a means of venting their spleen, and unfortunately the practice is not confined to the lower classes. Could old St. Valentine now see how the day dedicated to him has degenerated from a symbolic festival to a day of disgraceful practices, he would surely say "accursed stand this day in the calendar of time."


Clothing.

The subject of clothing is understood well enough, and the rules of common-sense are well enough observed by men. But woman is under the guidance of a higher law than any relating to her individual safety. No woman that is a woman values her comfort, her health, her life, in comparison with her personal appearance. She is impelled by a profound logic—say rather a divine instinct. On the slender thread of her personal attractions hangs the very existence of a human future. The crinkle of a ringlet, the tie of a ribbon, has swayed the wavering choice of a half-enamored swain, and given to the world a race which would never have come to the light of day but for the pinch of the curling-tongs, or a turn of the milliner's fingers. It is in virtue of this supreme indifference to consequences—this sublime contempt of disease and death as compared with the loss of the smallest personal advantage—that woman has attained the power of resistance to exposure which so astonishes the male sex. Think of her thin shoes and stockings, her bare or scarcely protected neck and arms, her rose-leaf bonnet, by the side of the woolen socks, the layers of flannel and broadcloth, and the warm hats and caps of her effeminate companion! We may learn a lesson in the matter of clothing from the trainers and jockies. They blanket their horses carefully after exercise. We come in heated, and throw off our outside clothing. We dress for summer, and the next thing down goes the thermometer, and we run a risk to which the owner of a race horse would not subject his beast.—*Demorest.*


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VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To make THE TRIBUNE still more valuable to its readers we have engaged Prof. James Law, Veterinary Surgeon in Cornell University, to answer questions and prescribe for diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and other domestic animals. This new feature in the Agricultural Department of THE TRIBUNE we are sure will add much to its value. In short, we intend that THE TRIBUNE shall keep in the advance in all that concerns the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining, and

other interests of the country, and that for variety and completeness, it shall remain altogether the most valuable, interesting, and instructive NEWSPAPER published in the world.

Ever since its commencement, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been an authority upon the farm. It has been well observed that a careful reading and study of the Farmers' Club Reports in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crop. In addition to these reports, we shall continue to print the best things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers, and shall increase these features from year to year. As it is, no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, every farmer should place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE upon his table every Saturday evening.

THE TRIBUNE is the best and cheapest paper in the country. This is not said in a spirit of boastfulness. We do not claim any essential superiority over our neighbors, except the superiority of place and opportunity. It has fallen to New-York to create the greatest newspapers of the country. Here concentrate the commerce, the manufactures, the mineral resources, the agricultural wealth of the Republic. Here all the news gathers, and the patronage is so large that journalists can afford to print it. A newspaper can be made in New-York for half the money, and yet with twice the value of newspapers elsewhere. This is the strength of THE TRIBUNE. We print the cheapest, and best edited weekly newspaper in the country. We have all the advantages around us. We have great Daily and Semi-Weekly editions. All the elaborate and intricate machinery of our establishment—perhaps the most complete in America—is devoted to the purpose of making THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE the best and cheapest newspaper in the world. The result is that we have so systematized and expanded our resources that every copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains as much matter as a duodecimo volume. Think of it! For two dollars, the subscriber to THE TRIBUNE for one year buys as much reading matter as though he filled a shelf of his library with fifty volumes, containing the greatest works in the language. The force of cheapness can no further go.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the paper of the people. Here the eager student may learn the last lesson of science. Here the scholar may read reviews of the best books. Here may be found correspondence from all parts of the world, the observations of sincere and gifted men, who serve THE TRIBUNE in almost every country.

THE TRIBUNE is strong by reason of its enormous circulation and great cheapness. It has long been conceded that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the country. For years we have printed twice as many papers, perhaps, as all of the other weekly editions of the city dailies combined. This is why we are enabled to do our work so thoroughly and cheaply. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can make.

What are the practical suggestions? Many. Let every subscriber renew his subscription, urge his neighbor to do the same. If a man cannot afford to pay two dollars, let him raise a club, by inducing his neighbors to subscribe, and we shall send him a copy gratis for his trouble. No newspaper so large and complete as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our currency was at par with gold, no such paper but THE TRIBUNE was offered at

that price: and THE TRIBUNE then cost us far less than it now does. We have solved the problem of making the best and cheapest newspaper in America—perhaps in the world. Let us see if we cannot give it a million weekly circulation.

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THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorial Articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms; Letters from our large corps of Foreign and Domestic Correspondents; Special and Associated Press Telegraph dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural information; Veterinary Department; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives, in the course of a year, THREE or FOUR of the

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE being printed twice a week, we can, of course, print all that appears in our weekly edition, including everything on the subject of Agriculture, and can add much interesting and valuable matter for which there is not sufficient room in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of THE TRIBUNE can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for THE SEMI-WEEKLY edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

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For \$100 we will send thirty-four copies and THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

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**Daily's
VENTILATED
TRUSS.**

RUPTURE CURED

I believe there has never been a Truss to compare with my improvement, not only for a perfect and radical cure, but also for the comfort and convenience of the wearer; of the thousands on whom I have applied this Truss in Baltimore and vicinity, nearly all have been relieved. Where the rupture is not complicated with other disease, any one wearing the Truss may be cured, some in a short space of three months, especially young persons, although many over fifty years of age have also been cured.

THE CLEANLINESS OF THE PAD,

Not absorbing the sweat, but being ventilated, permitting the air to circulate around the injured part, makes it essential to the comfort of the wearer. Call and see it!

**LADIES' DEPARTMENT.—A Com-
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Also on hand a large and varied assortment of Surgical Appliances of every description, or made to order. Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklelets for varicose veins, swelled or weak legs, (I have these Stockings of every description, and will make to order any article wanted.) Fitch's London, and every variety of abdominal Supporters. Shoulder Braces for all sizes and ages, male and female. Splints, Spinal Supporters, Improved Piles Supporters. Crutches—the best and cheapest in use. Ear Trumpets—twenty kinds. Galvanic Batteries for Nervous Disorders. Galvanic Belts for Headaches, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Cramps, Sprains, &c. Pessaries, Syringes—every kind in use. Inhalers, Steam Atomizers for Lung Diseases. Nasal Douche, Ladies' Abdominal Silk Elastic Belts—one of the best improvements of the age. Spectacles and Nose Glasses for the near and far-sighted. Elastic Belts for Corpulency. Trusses of every description and size. Respirators, Artificial Eyes, Eye Shades, India Rubber SURGICAL GOODS of every description. Spray Apparatus for Throat Diseases.

My stock includes the latest assortment of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS in the country, of my own importation and manufacture. All the New Inventions for the relief of the afflicted may be found in my establishment.

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nov 61

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Made easy by any Lady. 20,000 sold in six months. The most wonderfully rapid selling article ever invented for married or single ladies' use. NO FEMALE CAN DO WITHOUT IT. Durable, Elegant, Cheap, and what has always been wanted, and always will. Profits large. Rights for sale. Lady Agents can make fortunes. Standard article. Circulars free. Address BARDANAH MANUFACTURING Co., Box 60, Station "A," N. York. nov-17

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I am breeding thorough bred Horses, the Imported Percheron Norman Horses, and the Black Hawk Branch of the Morgan Stock, for sale. Also Pure bred Short Horn Cattle, Chester White and Albemarle Improved Swine, (the latter a cross of Woburn and Chester Whites,) and Braham Fowls for sale.

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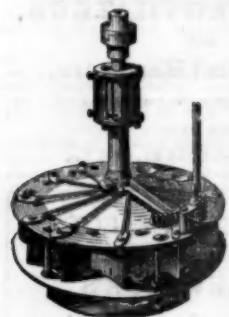
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oct-6t

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It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

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The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for Tax Costs, which is not half the cost. Address,

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Pat'd Water-Proof Paper
Roofing, Siding, Ceiling,
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Packages of 1000. Manufactured of genuine Vuelta Abajo Tobacco of our own importation. A full flavored Havana Cigar. Well seasoned. Sample boxes of 100 sent by Express at \$5, C. O. D., free of expense.

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PLUM SEEDLINGS, \$4 to \$15 per 1000, owing to quality and quantity.

Complete assortment of TREES, PLANTS, VINES, SHRUBS, SEEDLINGS, STOCKS, ROOT GRAFTS, etc., etc.

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Saponaceous Compounds,

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For convenient use in washing horses, dogs, cattle, &c., destroying fleas and other vermin, and completely protecting from flies; curative of sores, scratches, and chafes of all kinds. 40 cents per lb.

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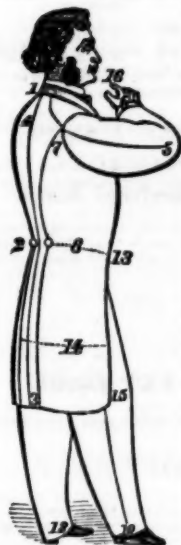
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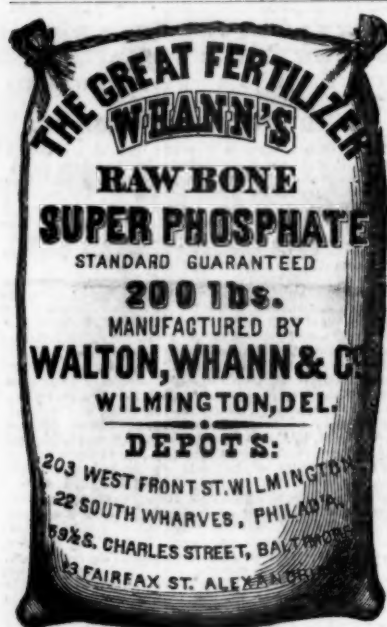
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It will renovate your worn-out Lands thoroughly, and make them produce Large Crops of Grain, Vegetables, Fruit, Clover and Grass. It is an Active, Durable and Reliable Article.

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Currants and Gooseberries, " " "
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Send for our Wholesale Catalogue, mailed free to all applicants.

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Supplement to American Farmer for February, 1870.

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Being about to discontinue farming, we will sell at Public Sale on FEBRUARY 23d and 24th, (on the farm of Jno. Evans, Esq., two miles south of York, Pa.) our entire Herd of Short Horn Cattle, embracing about TWENTY BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS. These animals are very superior and well worthy the attention of Short Horn fanciers. Full pedigrees of all the animals will be furnished, and any information regarding them will be cheerfully communicated, by mail, to parties desiring it before the sale.

We will also sell at the same time and place, SIX LARGE, WELL-BROKEN AND WELL-MATCHED YOUNG MULES, (this Team received the First Premium and Diplomas, for two successive seasons, from the "York County Agricultural Society,") and a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

TERMS—10 months' credit, on approved paper, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.

EDWD J. EVANS & CO., YORK, PENNA.

CHAS. ALEXANDER, Auctioneer.